

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4

10-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: William III of England, 1650.  
James Montgomery, 1771.  
Died: George Peabody, 1869.  
Josiah Tucker, 1779.  
Paul Delaroché, 1859.

Marriage of William and Mary, 1677.

STATE TREASURER'S PERQUISITES.

"Republican" writes a communication to the Milwaukee Sentinel, published in that paper this morning, in which he says "It is boldly asserted by certain newspapers that the income of the state treasurer from sources other than his salary is \$100 a day or about \$30,000 per year and the additional salary of \$5,000 increases his salary to \$35,000. The statement was first made by a democratic paper. I believe, and has not been denied by either the republican press or the present incumbent of the office or any of his predecessors. In fact, that it is accepted as a truth that the emoluments connected with this office has made it the objective aim of very many good citizens in both parties for more than a quarter of a century—and it is said that there are more loyal citizens of state pride ready to accept the trust for the coming new term than for any other state office of honor or emolument. This subject has also become one of great interest to the citizen no matter what his party affiliations are, and in many cases its seriousness as a disturbing element to the republican party at the next state election finds ample appreciation."

"Proper investigation develops the truth of the statement to quite an extent," says the correspondent. "It can be established that the income of the state treasurer twenty years ago was considered very large, and it did not reach over \$10,000 per annum then. It would only be the result of the so-called 'natural increase' if it now amounted to the sum before stated. We will not investigate here why the law-making power of the state has allowed such a burden to the tax-payer to exist all these years, but let us deal with the fact in how far it will become an injury to the republican party at the next state election will take the initiative and by making the office of state treasurer a fairly salaried one, like most of the others, create reform within its own domain such as have built the party upon the rocky foundation it still occupies."

It seems to be tacitly agreed and understood that Gov. Hoard will be re-nominated for the office he holds and it doesn't hardly require his sharp political sagacity to observe that the issue upon which the campaign will be fought in the state next year will not be the Bennett law or anything involving a question of "so-called" personal liberty. The tax payer, which term includes the farmer, the artisan, the laborer, the manufacturer and the merchant and every one who by his productivity adds to the wealth of the community, is directly concerned in the reduction of taxation to the lowest possible percentage and with this knowledge before him that one certain official of the state receives more pay for his services than all the other state officers combined, he will be apt to investigate and will want a promise, or better, a pledge, that a readjustment of this wrong will be attended to upon the convening of the legislature, so that the next state treasurer shall receive no more than a good salary for his services to the state somewhat in keeping with what others receive. It seems to be the wise course for the republican party to give notice to all aspirants for this much coveted place that, in justice to a demand from the tax-payers and the reformatory spirit which actuates the party, the legislature will be called upon to make the emolument of the state treasurer a certain sum of money, as salary regularly paid, and full fees of whatever nature shall be paid into the treasury, or deposited in such depositories as the law designate, including all moneys received by that officer for taxes, sales of lands and from all other sources. This would remove from it the odium of being in part shared by the persons who become the bondsmen of the officer."

The facts stated are too apparent to longer withstand, and public sentiment will now demand that some action be initiated by the correspondent be had at the meeting of the next legislature, that the abuse be wisely corrected. Such will be the policy of the republican party if it desires to retain the confidence and favor of the people of the state.

The gall of Prince Murat, the noted French spendthrift, in not accepting Miss Caldwell's hand with ten thousand dollars a year to boot, is unexampled in the history of matrimony. He explained to some of his friends the situation in this way—

"I had nothing to my fiancé about money until Saturday. The lawyer called at her home, where we were gathered, by appointment, to sign the settlement. I had expected to witness on her part some signs of generous devotion. What do you imagine saw? That during my life time I was to receive 50,000 francs a year only, and, should she die before me, I was to have the money was all to revert to her family."

"Madame," said, "you deceive yourself greatly. I am not an Italian. French Princes are quite much higher in the matrimonial stock line, and with my mettle distinguished situation I left."

Miss Caldwell is an American heiress. She is rich; she is likewise crazy for a little. She was willing to sell herself to a valiant spendthrift, and in the bargain give him ten thousand a year so long as she lived, for the sake of the empty title of "princess." Prince Murat didn't care a straw for Miss Caldwell so far as she being his wife is concerned.

but he wanted a living from her purse, and wanted more than ten thousand dollars a year. It was very lucky for Miss Caldwell that Prince Murat thought that ten thousand a year was no more to him than a sea biscuit was to a full dinner.

The other Jay Edwin Colgan, the editor of the Cumberland Gap, died in Kentucky. He printed a small paper, and until a year or so ago was not known beyond his own community. But one day he wrote a piece of doggerel, which runs thus:

The June bug has a gaudy wing.  
The lightning-bug has flame;  
The bed-bug has no wings at all,  
But gets there just the same.

Strange as it may seem, the lines traveled all over the United States so far as the "funny" papers could carry them, and so Edwin Colgan, rhyme, silly as it was, "had a greater vogue than any great or noble utterance of the last twenty years."

Here is a paragraph from the Masonic Pilot, a democratic paper, which is a patriotic view of the Bennett law: "For heaven's sake why don't many of the papers which are fawning about the Bennett law read it and quit pawing the wind. The law does not forbid the teaching of any foreign language. It only requires that English be not excluded and it permits the exclusion of English for the major portion of the year, but demands that it be not wholly excluded. In the name of common sense, is there anything to rave about in such honest demands?"

PITH OF THE NEWS.

C. M. ROCKWELL of Chicago has been appointed general superintendent of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad.

At the meeting of the managers of the Western Baseball association at Minneapolis Mike Roach of St. Paul was elected secretary.

By the death of an aunt in Edinburgh, Scotland, Alexander Simpson, reporter of a Kansas City paper, has fallen heir to an estate of \$200,000.

In Kansas City a drove of Texas steers stampeded on the street and several persons were badly hurt by being tossed by the infuriated animals.

INDIGNANT women masked themselves and wrecked an obnoxious club house on the line of the Alton road between Independence and Kansas City.

Enoson, the electric inventor, is experimenting upon an underground system of electric street car propulsion with alleged chances of success.

A MAJORITY of the congressmen written to by the Journal of New York City, responded, declaring themselves favorable to Chicago as the proper location for the world's fair.

MISS AMELIA B. EDWARDS, the novelist, will deliver 100 lectures in this country on "Egyptology," illustrated by stereoscopic views.

THE erection of the statue to Bruno in Rome has provoked Pope Leo XIII. to a public protest. The protest, in the shape of an allocation, was read Sunday in all Catholic churches.

ELIZABETH DAVIS and her mother, of Lansing, reported to be members of the Bender family, are said to be frauds, and they played a part merely to obtain free transportation to Kansas, where they now are.

EFFORTS are being made under the new law in Minnesota to have Cole and Jim Younger, the noted bandits, paroled and released in 1893, at which time they will have served the requisite twenty-one years required by the law, and are being made for their conduct cases.

LOX MOFFORD called on Mrs. William Wilson, an old flame of his at Shelbyville, Ind., and her husband surprised them. Mofford tried to shoot Wilson, but his revolver would not fire. Wilson fired three shots at Mofford before he got out of range, but didn't hit him.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan has declared unconstitutional the act of 1881 providing that adopted children could inherit from their foster parents. The decision affects many cases in which such heirship was assumed. Scores of children from the State public schools at Coldwater were adopted under the act, and their interests are all jeopardized by the decision.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ABELIS, a prominent clothing merchant at Pesth, has failed, with liabilities of \$400,000.

THE Rt. Hon. James Whitehead, formerly Lord Mayor of London, has been made a baronet.

M. SLAVOFF, the government candidate, has been elected president of the Bulgarian assembly.

A BRASS WORKER named Wumsche has been arrested at Prague for counterfeiting. It is learned that he had issued \$500 5-mark pieces.

DAMASIA, the deceased husband of Sarah Barnhart, was laid to rest under the Greek rite. The Sullivan right puts a man to sleep easily, too.

THE cars of the new imperial train for the Emperor of Russia are lined with cork. The pop-in of corks is expected to make the train more comfortable.

Watermelon seeds were found in an Egyptian tomb that was 3,000 years old. There was no doubt about their being watermelon seeds, because the mummy was all doubled up.

Paterfamilias was shocked when his daughter invited him to join her in "a little old crowd," and when she said she meant little old croquet he didn't feel much safer, because he hates to hear girls use slang.

MARTIN BURKE IS THE MAN

HE IS CONNECTED WITH THE CARLSON COTTAGE.

The Carlson Family All Identify Him as Frank Williams—Expressman Mortensen Also Knew Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Charles Carlson was the first witness on the stand Saturday. His testimony in the first part was nearly corroborative of the narrative of his wife and father as far as the hiring of the cottage was concerned.

"I saw Frank Williams again when the furniture was moved in," he said. "I saw Martinson, the expressman, then. There was another man with Frank Williams. He was a shorter man, slender in build and dark."

Young Carlson said that April 30 there was a carpet down in the front room. It was laid down by him. He saw a rocking chair, plain chair, bureau and washstand. There was no stove in the kitchen. The bed had no sheets or pillow cases. On that occasion Williams helped Carlson carry out the goods of a former tenant.

"When did you see Frank Williams again?"

"In the jail at Winnepeg."

"Did you see Frank Williams now in the court room?"

Carlson's glance wandered toward where Burke sat. The prisoner, who had kept his eyes cast down, from the time Carlson had taken the stand, now raised his head and looked squarely at his accuser. Then came the next words:

"Carlson half rose from his chair, and leaning forward, pointed his finger at Burke and said:

"That is he, sitting there."

"Which one?"

"The second man from the end."

"Is it agreed that he pointed to Martin Burke?" asked Mr. Hynes, who was examining.

"Yes, it is," said Forrest, nodding his head.

"Did you ever see this letter?"

"Yes."

"See if it refreshes your recollection as to the time you went to the cottage?"

Carlson thought it did.

"By what means did you enter?"

"I couldn't find any key to the door and I went round to the front window. I found that the shutter was open. The catch wasn't on the window next the stairs, and we got in. The carpet was gone and they had poured paint on the floor. It hadn't been brushed except in certain places. There were also bloody stains on the base boards. There was a big blue stain near the north side and one in the middle of the floor. The rocking chair's arm was off, and the furniture was moved into the middle of the room. I wasn't in there again until the next day when the furniture was moved. The officers went in with me again. Lorch was one of them."

"What was the condition of the room at that time?"

"It was just the same."

Forrest had objected to everything so far and had moved to exclude, and expected when overruled.

"To save time we'd like to have the record show that we object to everything describing the condition of the room on May 19, or at this time." It was so ordered.

Carlson went on to tell how the paint had been marked with footprints.

"I saw the footprint in the hallway as if a man walking in his stocking feet."

Next Carlson pointed out on the diagram the place of the blood stains.

"What time did you retire the evening of the 4th of May?"

"About 7 or 7:30 o'clock."

"Did you ever see a man besides Martin Burke in the cottage?"

"I saw a man there one night after the 4th of May. He was of the same complexion as myself, and was smaller than I. He had a soft hat on."

"Did you ever see John Kunze?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever see that man lying on that pillow?"

"No, sir. I can't say I ever did."

"Did you ever notice the blind on the front window of the house was damaged?"

"Yes, sir. The blind was just before we got the letter."

"Was that shutter open or unfastened?"

"Unfastened."

"Was the floor of the front room painted when the house was rented?"

"No, sir. But the bedroom floor was."

"Did you ever hear or see anything which would make you think the house was occupied in the daytime?"

"No, sir."

"Did Martin Burke, alias Williams, ever say anything about his sister?"

"Yes, the second time I saw him he said she was sick in a hospital near Chicago, and she couldn't come for awhile."

"Do you remember the arm of the rocking chair which you said was broken off?"

"Yes. It was broken off at the bottom, and hung from the top."

On cross-examination Mr. Forrest's aim was to show that the witness couldn't remember dates, as he was unable to swear to the exact dates of the time he left Argentina, or Sioux Falls, Dakota, or Bear Falls, or any other place he had happened to visit. There was a sense of disappointment in the witness' testimony. He was expected that he would swear that he saw Dan Coughlin or some other of the defendants around the cottage. At least it was thought that he could identify little Kunze. But no such thing happened.

"Didn't you say you saw somebody prowling around the cottage one night?"

"Yes, sir."

"That was after you say you noticed that the slat on the window blind was broken?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he say to you or to him?"

"He said he was looking for the police station."

"What did you do?"

"I told him where the police station was."

Forrest tried to prove that the story which accounts for the broken slat in the window blind, on the theory that Pat Conroy tried to get in the house after May 19, because the key was lost, was made up by the prosecution.

"You don't know but the blood stains were put on the wall between the 10th of May and the time the police went in with you?"

"No, sir. I can't say whether they were or not. I didn't see the blood stains on the wall the first time I went in. I didn't look at the wall."

Forrest brought out that Carlson had been living at hotels in Madison, Wis., Milwaukee, and all around, and that he expected to be paid for his time, and that his expenses so far had been paid.

Mrs. Johanna Carlson came upon the stand. She wasn't at home when the cottage was rented to Frank Williams.

"Mrs. Carlson, do you know of your own knowledge when the cottage was rented?"

"Yes. My husband came over and gave me the money."

"Did you ever collect any more rent?"

"Yes, on April 20. Frank Williams paid me \$12 in my kitchen."

Mrs. Carlson corroborated the testimony of the other members of her family. She heard Williams say that his sister was sick at the Sisters' Hospital, and that was the reason why they didn't move in.

"Did anybody come to see you about the rent?"

"Yes, sir. It was the second week after the 4th of May. There was a short, fat little man, wide around, with a light complexion. He said 'Frank Williams sent me to pay the rent for the next month. His sister is sick, and he can't come yet.' I told him we didn't want to take any more rent, and he didn't move in. I told him we wanted to sell

the house. The man asked if they could not keep the room, even if the house was for sale. I said no, because if anybody wanted to see the house they couldn't get in."

"Do you remember Sunday, May 20?"

"Yes."

"Where did you go that Sunday morning?"

"I walked around in the front yard, and I thought the folks had moved in because there was tracks all up and down the steps. I had swept them the day before. There were spots on the steps. I didn't know what they were, but I thought it was something broke when the folks moved in."

"Do you know what this is?" showing him the letter from Hamlet.

"Yes, my husband brought it home. I can't read it. I can't read English."

"What did you do the next day after you got the letter?"

"I went in the front house."

"What did you see?"

"I was excited because the floor was all spoiled with paint daubed on."

"Did you see the paper on the wall then?"

"I didn't notice the paper the first time I was in. But the second time the policeman showed me the paper then."

"What did you see on the paper then?"

"It looked like it had been washed off."

Expressman Hakon Mortensen, one of the most important witnesses in the case then went on the stand. A man hired him at Market street and Chicago avenue the latter part of March to carry a light load of furniture from

117 Clark street, where he was employed, to Lincoln and Belmont avenues. He reported at the down-town flat at 2:30 o'clock that afternoon. The stranger who had hired him stood in the doorway. When Mortensen started to get up stairs to get the furniture he was told to stand on the side—HAKON MORTENSEN, walk. Then the stranger, accompanied by a man, went on the stairs and began to bring the furniture down the stairs with a large trunk, which was encircled with a large strap. The stranger, who appeared to be conducting the transfer, again told Mortensen to drive to Lincoln and Belmont avenues, where he was to wait. He was in a buggy and accompanied by his companion. Mortensen and his employer, who explained his delay by saying that the cable had broken, took a drink in a neighboring saloon, and then the stranger and the expressman to follow him. They drove through the dark streets until the buggy, with its occupants, stopped in front of the Carlson cottage. The three men, the officers, and the work of carrying the furniture into the house began. Young Carlson stood in the yard. Mortensen saw every piece of furniture carried into the cottage. The big trunk, which was empty, was placed in the front room. When the work was all done the men went to another saloon, where the stranger paid him from the change he received from a \$5 bill. Two days later the expressman saw the same man at Market street and Chicago avenue. He saw him afterward on the South side of Chicago avenue, or on the same side on which the East Chicago avenue police station stands and the station where Coughlin reported. The next time he saw him was at Winnepeg, where he picked him out from a line of fifty prisoners. When Mortensen was asked if he recognized the stranger in the court room, he pointed directly at Burke, who showed more anger than he did during the rest of the ordeal he has passed through. His face was flushed, his jaws set and his eyes glared savagely at the witness. The expressman also identified the bloody and shattered trunk as the one which he carried from the Clark street flat to the Carlson cottage.

The cross-examination failed to shake any of the important points of the direct testimony. In his cross-examination of Mortensen and young Carlson Mr. Forrest sought to strengthen the theory of the defense, that the police had entered into a conspiracy to convict the prisoners by drawing admissions from the witnesses that they had been almost constantly in the custody of officers since the coroner's inquest, and that they had received some money from the State. Mortensen admitted that he was in the pay of the police department as a helper in the patrol and that he had been in the station. These two men, however, have been threatened in many ways, and it was for their protection that officers have been detailed to guard them. The money paid to them by the State was for incidental expenses connected with their trips about the country.

THE CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

Store to rent. Fixtures and show case, also cutter and horse for sale.

WE ARE BUSY,

Yes, very busy; in fact too busy to devote much time to these Columns.

Our Store has been crowded.

Our Prices Enormously Low.

Our Goods are the Best,

The only drawback is the time, it's too short, but mourning for the short time don't sell our clothing, our Furnishing Goods, our Hats Etc.

SLAUGHTERING PRICES!

will though; and the only thing that will rob you of your opportunity is—Father Time—Read these following prices and don't think you can come in a month from to-day get the same things, for they will all be gone.

THEN YOU'LL BE KICKING YOURSELF.

A lot of 207 Mens Suits, Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres would seem large to our would-be competitors, but to us they're extremely small \$4.75 explains it, regular selling price \$9.00.

85 all wool suits, in plaids, stripes and plain goods, \$5.75 takes a pick, worth \$10.50.

92 better grades, in plain gray and plaids, your choice of these for \$7.50, worth double.

76 Frocks Suits on our counter, in Diagonals, Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres (all wool) \$8.75 for any of 'em, worth \$15.00.

When you can buy any of our Scotch Frieze Overcoats for \$2.25, there is no need of freezing. You pay \$7.00 for the same coat anywhere else.

A nice Chinchilla, either in Worsteds or Doncaster for \$5.00, an actual slaughter.

An Astrachan trimmed Long Ulster, in Fine English plaids, for \$4.00 and so on, bargain after bargain till you have gone through our entire stock.

Red Flannel Underwear for 30c, worth 90c.

Natural wool Underwear for 45c, worth \$1.10.

White Merino Underwear for 40c, worth \$1.00.

Switz Cotton Underwear for 75c, worth \$1.75.

Morris and Essex Underwear for 75c, worth \$1.75.

Hats, Too Low to Devote Any Time To

A Hat for 5c, or a cap for 6c, if you want one. A lack of space and time renders it impossible for any more prices, but our entire store in Janesville is full of such unprecedented bargains.

(SIGNED)

MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

SLAUGHTER BARGAINS.

SLAUGHTER BARGAINS.

FOREST PARK

Lots bought at present prices are

The Best Investment in Janesville!

The slightest investigation will convince you that the most valuable improvement is being made in the Third ward, and so it will continue to be. Surely

There's Money in Lots at \$300!

within three blocks of the high school, especially when lots one block from the school sell for \$1,800. The natural trees and graded streets, too are not found elsewhere at the price. Great place for children; just turn em loose.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Alum, Ammonia or Lead, or any adulterant—It is pure, clean, elegant and safe for family use. Prof. H. C. Kneass, Late President Michigan State Board of Health.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the strongest and free from all time and other impurities. The best Baking Powder for the purpose. For the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

I have several times examined baking powders in the market to determine their purity, raising power and safety to the health of those using them. I have uniformly found Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be the best. It is a pure, clean, elegant and safe preparation. Prof. H. C. Kneass, Late President Michigan State Board of Health.

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## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Chicago & Northwestern  
Trains at Janesville Station  
DEPART.

For Chicago	8:20 A.
For Chicago	12:30 P.
For Chicago	12:30 P.
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ARRIVE.

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Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul.

Trains Leave.

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Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul.

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Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul.

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Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul.

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Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul.

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Chicago, Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul.

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**St. Jacobs Oil**  
Cures  
**STIFFNESS**  
**Stiff Neck, Soreness**  
**SOFTENING**  
**WOUNDS, CUTS, SWELLINGS**  
Solely and Permanently  
by DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.  
CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. BALTO. MD.

## Common Sense

In the treatment of slight ailments would save a vast amount of sickness and misery. One of Ayer's Pills, taken after dinner, will assist Digestion; taken at night, will relieve Constipation; taken at any time, will correct irregularities of the Stomach and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and cure Sick Headache. Ayer's Pills, as all know who use them, are a mild cathartic, pleasant to take, and always prompt and satisfactory in their results.

## Cathartic

for myself and family. — J. T. Hess, Lehighville, Pa.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them." — Thomas F. Adams, San Diego, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for seven or eight years. Whenever I have an attack of headache, to which I am very subject, I take a dose of Ayer's Pills and am always promptly relieved. I find them equally beneficial in colds; and in my family, they are used for bilious complaints and other disturbances with such good effect that we rarely, if ever, have to call a physician." — H. Voullie, Good Hope, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

## Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

## NEW

## SPLENDID

1889.

## BUILDING.

## Construction Co.

And are prepared to  
FURNISH PLANS AND ESTIMATES  
On all kinds of buildings. If you have a lot  
and want a house we are prepared to  
build it on lots 10 x 12 ft. desired.

## All Kinds of Job Work

done with neatness and dispatch.  
ON SHORT NOTICE.  
Office, 55 North Franklin Street.  
JANESVILLE CONSTRUCTION CO.

## RECEIVED

## AT

## WHEELLOOKS

## CROCKERY STORE.

New Mosaic Glassware and other novelties.  
Printed Chamber Sets, \$2.00 up.  
112 Piece Dinner Sets of new and handsome  
design. Try our Pearl Top Lamp Chimneys! 17c

## USE

## PEERLESS BRAND

## FRESH

## BALTIMORE

## OYSTERS

## ASK

## YOUR

## GROCER

## FOR THEM

## THEY ARE

## PEERLESS

## QUALITY

## AND

## FLAVOR

## C.H. PEARSON &amp; CO.

## BALTIMORE, Md.

## HARNESS

We have in stock the best line of  
Heavy and Fine Harness!  
IN THE CITY.  
FUR, WOOL ROBES AND BLANKETS.  
In great variety. A specialty of  
Horse Boots and Sporting Goods.

## HALL &amp; SON,

Successors to Jas. A. Fathens,  
Corner Main and Court Sts.

## PILES CURED

## WITHOUT KNIFE

## OR PAIN

SEND FOR BOOK on Diseases of the Rectum.  
Address, Dr. VANCE, Madison, Wis.  
Dr. Vance will be at the GRAND on Nov. 18th

## TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss  
COUNTY OF ROCK  
CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,  
JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 17, 1889.  
I hereby give notice to all persons interested  
that I intend to make application to the circuit  
court for the county of Rock, on the first day  
of the next term thereof, to be held in the court  
room, in the city of Janesville, on the 6th day  
of November, 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,  
of that day, or as soon thereafter as the same  
can be heard, for a judgment and decree in  
lands, parcels and parcels of lands, de-  
scribed in a report, then and there to be made  
and filed with the clerk of said court, for the  
county of Janesville, for the year 1888; and all  
persons interested therein are requested to at-  
tend at such term of said court and offer their  
defense, if any they may have, at such applica-  
tion.

M. MURPHY,  
Treasurer of the City of Janesville.

## THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.  
FOR THE JANESVILLE FREE PRESS. DAILY, EXCEPT  
SUNDAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. WEEKLY, \$1.00.  
100 CENTS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. WEDNESDAY,  
NOVEMBER 4, 1889.

J. F. BLISS,  
MANAGER AND MANAGER  
JOHN O. SPENCER,  
CITY EDITOR.

## DR. TALMAGE'S EPISTLE.

HIS MESSAGE OF LOVE ON  
DEPARTING FOR PALESTINE.

The Ocean Trip Reminds Him of the Voyage  
Through Time to Eternity—Re-  
quisites of a Ship and of the Christian  
in Order to Make the Desired Haven.

Before embarking on his journey to the Holy Land, for which he took his departure on Wednesday last, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., addressed the sermon readers through the press, as follows, his address being founded on a text found in Acts xiii, 38, "And now I am about to depart from this world."

To the more than twenty-five million people in many countries to whom my sermons come week by week, in English tongue and by translation, through the kindness of the newspaper press, I address these words. I dictate them to a stenographer on the eve of my departure for the Holy Land, Palestine. When you read this sermon I will be mid-Atlantic. I go to you a few weeks on a religious journey. I go because I want to see Bethlehem and Nazareth, and all the other places connected with the Savior's life and death, and so reinforce myself for sermons. I go also because I am writing the "Life of Christ," and can be more accurate and graphic when I have been an eye-witness of the sacred places and my safe return.

I wish on the eve of departure to pronounce a loving benediction upon all my friends in high places and low. My next sermon will be addressed to you from Rome, Italy, for I feel like Paul when he said: "So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also."

The fact is that Paul was ever moving about on land or sea. The sailors never soiled at his feet, and he was a "lubber." If Paul's advice had been taken, the crew would never have gone ashore at Malta. When the vessel went scudding under bare poles Paul was the only self-possessed man on board, and, turning to the excited crew and despairing passengers, he exclaims, in a voice that sounds above the thunder of the tempest and the wrath of the sea: "Be of good cheer."

The men who now go to sea with maps and charts and modern compass, warned by buoy and lighthouse, know nothing of the perils of ancient navigation. People then ventured upon from headland to headland and from island to island, and not until long after spread their sails for a voyage across the sea. Before starting, the weather was watched, and the vessel having been hauled up on the shore, the mariners placed their anchors against the stern of the ship and heaved off it, they at the last moment leaping into it.

Vessels were then chiefly ships of burden—the transit of passengers being the exception; for the world was not then migratory as in our day, when the first desire of a man in one place seems to be to get into another place. The ship, however, which John was thrown overboard, and that in which Paul was carried prisoner, went out chiefly with the idea of taking in cargo. As now, so then, vessels were accustomed to carry a flag. The ships were provided with anchors. Those that were thrown up onto the rocks to hold the vessel fast. This last kind was what Paul alluded to when he said: "Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil." That was what the sailors called a "hook anchor." The rocks and sand bars, shoals and headlands, not being mapped out, vessels carried a plumb line. They would drop it and find the water fifty fathoms, and drop it again and find it forty fathoms, and drop it again and find it thirty fathoms, thus discovering the bottom upon which the vessel was to be wrecked. In the spring, summer and autumn, the Mediterranean Sea was white with the wings of ships, but at the first wintry blast they hid themselves to the nearest harbor, although now the world's commerce prospers as well in January as in June, and in midwinter, the Christian passenger, tipped and shawled, sits under the shelter of the smokestack, looking off upon the phosphorescent, and when the vessel is in the spring, summer and autumn, the Mediterranean Sea was white with the wings of ships, but at the first wintry blast they hid themselves to the nearest harbor, although now the world's commerce prospers as well in January as in June, and in midwinter, the Christian passenger, tipped and shawled, sits under the shelter of the smokestack, looking off upon the phosphorescent, and when the vessel is in the spring, summer and autumn, the Mediterranean Sea was white with the wings of ships, but at the first wintry blast they hid themselves to the nearest harbor, although now the world's 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